THE [Numb. 613.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices foreign and domeſtic.

THURSDAY, *February* 3, 1757.

BERLIN, (in *Pruſſia*) *September* 21.

THE Reaſons which have forced the King of Pruſſia to prevent the Deſigns of the Empreſs Queen of Hungary are as follow:

The Court of Vienna, who gives herſelf no further Trouble about the Obſervance of the Treaties, than ſhe is compelled to by main Force, began in 1753, with laying a Duty of 30 per Cent, on all the Manufactures of Sileſia; and notwithſtanding the Repreſentations of different Pruſſian Commiſſaries, who were purpoſely ſent to Vienna, ſcarce had they concluded the late Treaty of Verſailles, before they raiſed this Duty to 60 per Cent.

Scarce had the Imperial Crown returned to the Family of Auſtria, when that Houſe revived the ambitious Projects which the Emperor Ferdinand II. would have executed, had he not had a Cardinal Richelieu, Prime Miniſter of France, and a Guſtavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, his two Cotemporaries, to oppoſe him.

To her Deſign of enſlaving the Princes of Germany, eſtabliſhing Deſpotiſm in the Empire, and abolithing the Proteſtant Religion, the Laws, Government, and Immunities in this Republic of Princes and Sovereigns, the Court of Vienna found Obſtacles, after the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle; in France, a Guarantee of the Treaty of Weſtphalia; in Pruſſia, obliged by every Motive not to ſuffer ſuch Enterpriſes; and in the Grand Signior, who, by making a Diverſion in Hungary, might defeat the beſt concerted Meaſures.

Theſe were ſo many Barriers, which it was neceſſary to undermine ſucceſſively: The Court of Vienna determined to begin with Pruſſia, that the Pretext of recovering a Province ſhe had ceded by the Peace, might divert the Attention of the Public from more dangerous Deſigns, which ſhe wiſhed to keep impenetrably Secret.

With this View the Treaty of Peterſburg was concluded. The Court of Vienna, not contented with a Defenſive Alliance, with which none could be offended, reſolved to ſow Diſſention between the Courts of Peterſburg and Berlin, and to make a Treaty with the Empreſs of Ruſſia againſt the Ottoman Porte.

Both theſe Deſigns ſucceeded, the Treaty againſt the Porte was concluded; and by Dint of Falſities and Calumnies, the Auſtrian Miniſters ſet the Empreſs of Ruſſia at Variance with the King, tho' in Fact there was nothing in Diſpute between them. The reſpective Plenipotentiaries were recalled, in order that the Auſtrian Miniſters, delivered from ſuch troubleſome Obſervers of their Conduct, might more eaſily deceive.

They armed Ruſſia, and induced her to make all thoſe Demonſtrations of War on the Frontiers of Pruſſia, which have been renewed from Year to Year, in Hopes that Chance would furniſh ſome Occaſion of a Rupture between the two Powers.

The Court of Vienna flattered herſelf, that ſhe ſhould appear in the War only as an Auxiliary to the Empreſs of Ruſſia. A War would actually have been kindled, had not the King by a ſteady and moderate Conduct, careſully avoided any Diſputes with the Court of Ruſſia; as we remove from Flames which we want to extinguiſh all combuſtible Matters that might ſerve to feed them.

Matters were in this Situation, when the Affairs of America began to diſturb the Peace of Europe. A general War ſuited the Court of Vienna. It was neceſſary that the more powerful Potentates ſhould be occupied about their own Intereſts, that ſhe might bring her Deſigns to the deſired Iſſue.

The Projects of the Court of Vienna were not known at London. The King of England, finding himſelf engaged in a War with France, demanded of the Empreſs Queen thoſe Succours which he thought he had a Right to expect from her good Faith and Gratitude. He perſuaded himſelf, that after laviſhing his Money and Troops, after having ſacrificed the Intereſts of his Kingdoms, and even expoſed his ſacred Perſon, to put that Princeſs in Poſſeſſion of the Inheritance of her Fathers, her Gratitude would be proportioned to the Services done her.

What muſt have been his Surprize, when he learnt that that Princeſs would hear of no Succours, unleſs England would enter into the Conſpiracy formed by her againſt the Dominions of the King!

The King of England, whoſe Sentiments are too noble and generous for him to enter into Meaſures that claſh with good Faith, rejected all the Propoſals that were made to him; and turning to the King, with whom he was united by the Ties of Blood, theſe two Princes, in order to lay the Storm that threatened Germany, concluded the Convention of Neutrality ſigned at London. It was neceſſary to put France out of the Queſtion, in order to have their Hands entirely at Liberty in Germany; and this gave Riſe to the Treaty of Verſailles.

The King does not impute Offenſive Views to the Court of France in the Concluſion of this Alliance. His Majeſty does Juſtice to the Purity of the Moſt Chriſtian King's Intentions; but he is ſorry he cannot ſay the ſame of the Court of Vienna, whoſe Conduct, ſince the Signing of that Treaty, has but too clearly proved the contrary.

If the Empreſs ſincerely deſired Peace, as ſhe would have it believed, why did ſhe not explain herſelf in clear Terms, and in a formal Manner, when it was left to her Option: But an Anſwer which is equivocal and ſuſceptible of any Interpretation, and a conſtant Refuſal to give the only Explanation that could ſatisfy the King, are, properly ſpeaking, nothing but a tacit Avowal of the dangerous Project of which ſhe is accuſed. This Conduct, on the Part of the Houſe of Auſtria gives the King no Certainty for the future: On the contrary, his Majeſty, who has cloſely attended to the Conduct of that Court in all their Negociations, is well acquainted with their Practices, and with the Inſinuations, which they throw out to all Princes of Europe, where they are actually at work to form Leagues againſt Pruſſia. 'Tis the Knowledge of theſe pernicious Deſigns which puts the King under the Neceſſity of preventing them.

It is certain, that it is the King who begins *Hoſtilities*; but as that Term is often confounded with *Aggreſſion*, and as the Court of Vienna is the moſt attentive to calumniate the King's Meaſures, it may be neceſſary to ſhew their Difference. By *Aggreſſion* is underſtood every Act diametrically oppoſite to the Senſe of a Treaty of Peace. An offenſive League; the ſtirring up Enemies, and inciting them to make War on another Power; Deſigns of invading the Territories of another Prince; a ſudden Irruption;——all theſe are *Aggreſſions*, tho' the laſt only comes within the Term *Hoſtilities*.

Whoſoever prevents theſe *Aggreſſions*, may commit *Hoſtilities*, but he is not the *Aggreſſor*. In the War for the Spaniſh Succeſſion, the Duke of Savoy made a Treaty with the Emperor againſt France, whilſt his Troops were in the French Army in Lombardy. The French diſarmed thoſe Troops, and carried the War into Piedmont: In this Caſe the Duke of Savoy was the Aggreſſor, and the French committed the firſt Hoſtilities. The League of Cambray was an Aggreſſion. Had the Venetians at that Time prevented their Enemies, they would have committed the firſt Hoſtilities, but they would not have been the Aggreſſors.

Since, then, the Court of Vienna wants to infringe Treaties guarantied by all the Powers of Europe; ſince her Ambition throws down with Impunity Barriers that have ever been reſpected by the greateſt Luſt of Power; ſince ſhe wants to force her Way to the deſpotic Government of the German Empire, and her vaſt Deſigns tend to overturn that Republic of Princes, which it is the Duty of the Emperors to ſupport, the King hath generouſly reſolved to oppoſe the Enemies of his Country, and prevent the fatal Conſequences of this odious Project.

His Majeſty declares, that Pruſſia ſhall be buried in the ſame Grave with the Liberties of the Germanic Body. He calls Heaven to witneſs, that having employed in vain the moſt proper Methods for preſerving his own Dominions, and all Germany, from the Calamities of War, with which they were threatened, he is forced to take up Arms, in order to break a Conſpiracy formed againſt his Dominions and his Crown, after having tried every Method of Conciliation, even to the making the Empreſs Arbiter of Peace and War.

If his Majeſty departs from his wonted Moderation on this Occaſion, it is becauſe Moderation ceaſes to be a Virtue, when his Honour, his Independency, his Country, and his Crown, are at Stake.

Hague, *October* 18. The King of Pruſſia has charged his Miniſters at foreign Courts, to contradict, as falſe and ſuppoſitious, the Imputations of Violences and Exceſſes committed by his Troops in the Electorate of Saxony; ſetting forth, that nothing more than the uſual Taxes were raiſed, and no new ones laid; and that it is equally contrary to Truth, that the Reſpect due to the Queen was violated, by demanding of her, certain Papers which his Pruſſian Majeſty had Copies of before, but which it was neceſſary for him to have in the Original, in Order to prove, unanſwerably, the Plan that was formed to ſtrip him, not only of Sileſia, which the Empreſs Queen reſerved intirely for herſelf, but likewiſe of the Dutchies of Magdebourg and Croſſen, and the Circles of Zullichau, Corbus, and Schwibus, which were to form the Portion allotted for the King of Poland, Elector of Saxony.

LONDON, *October* 20.

We are aſſured that the Day before his Majeſty ſet out on his Saxon Expedition, he made a Preſent of a Sum of Money to Marſhal Keith equal to his Debts, which were very conſiderable; and we can affirm, from good Authority, that he had on his ſetting out 230,000 Men in his Pay, and upwards of 5,000,000l. of Money in his Treaſury. Such an Army, ſuch a Sum of Money, and a Prince of ſuch Abilities, are certainly able to decide the Fate of Europe.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, October 11.

A foreign Miniſter at the Court of Spain, a Man of good Senſe, ſends us the following Advices.

"The Squadron deſtined to cruize in the Ocean is not yet ſailed, and it is far from being certain that it will ſail this Year, whatever may be aſſerted to the contrary: But be this as it will, be aſſured that this Court's Syſtem of a ſtrict Neutrality remains, and will long remain, unchanged. The younger Branch of the Houſe of Bourbon doth not love, nowa-days, to be the Slaves of the elder. We have Aphanarides here, which are calculated this Year under a different Point of View from other Years.

"We alſo talk at Madrid of what has lately happened in Germany. The Bomb, then, has burſt, and the King of Pruſſia ſupports his Part. But we ſtill are puzzled about this Affair. Making Religion the Pretext, will not go down. That is common Place. With Regard to the good Policy of his Meaſures, we are at a Loſs too on that Head. In the preſent Circumſtances, who dares declare for him? The Hanoverians will have enough to do to guard their own Country: And ſome Thouſand Heſſians, who by Means of Engliſh Subſidies, may increaſe the Prodigality of the P——t, are too inconſiderable to be mentioned. France, we know, will act nobly for her new Ally. She will ſend Troops both into Bohemia and the Dutchy of Clevis. In the mean Time

Time the poor Court of Dresden will be a great Sufferer by the Invasion of Saxony made in a Manner never heard of before; and which, surely is not calculated to augment the Number of the King of Prussia's Friends among the Princes of Germany."

ANNAPOLIS, *February* 3.

A few Days since, at a Negro Quarter belonging to Mr. *John Emory*, senior, in *Queen-Anne's* County, a valuable young Negro was scalded to Death, and a Negro Woman much scalded, by the falling of a Pot that was hung over the Fire by a Wooden Pot-Rack, which, through Careleſſneſs had been ſuffer'd to burn almoſt off, ſo that it broke with the Weight of the Pot. Some Time ago, in another County, by a like Accident, a Number of Negroes were Scalded, ſome of which Died; and Accidents of this Kind being frequent, might be a ſufficient Caution to others, not to truſt too much to their careleſs Negroes, or induce them to get Iron Pot-Racks, as they would coſt much leſs than a good Negro.

Some Time ago, in Hunting Time, a Man in *Frederick* County, having made himſelf a Jacket of the Skin of a Deer, with the Hair and Tail on, went out to Hunt for Deer, and as he was creeping through ſome Buſhes in purſuit of Prey, was ſeen by another Hunter, who, taking him for a Deer, fired at him, and ſhot through the Skin, but happily did not kill. [*It is not improbable but he might wear the* Horns *as well as the* Tail.]

THE Subſcriber intending for *London* the enſuing Summer, requeſts all Perſons indebted to him to come and make Payment, or ſettle their Accounts by Note, or Bond: And thoſe who have any juſt Demands againſt him, are deſired to come and receive Payment of the ſame.

JAMES WARDROP.

TO BE SOLD,

A Well-fitted SCHOONER, about Three Years old, which will carry about 2250 Buſhels of Grain.

Any Perſons inclinable to Purchaſe, may apply to *Stephen Steward* at *Weſt-River*, or *Colmore Beanes* at *Nottingham*.

THE Subſcriber, intending for *Great-Britain* in the enſuing Spring, begs the Favour of all Perſons who have open Accounts with him, to ſettle the ſame, either by Note, Bond, or Caſh.

WILLIAM ROBERTS.

N. B. I have a good Aſſortment of *European* and *India* GOODS, which I would ſell at a very reaſonable Rate. And have alſo, a large Quantity of BLOCKS, PUMPS, and other Neceſſaries, for large or ſmall Veſſels. SMITH's WORK of all Kinds; likewiſe CARTING as uſual. *W. R.*

THOMAS WARD, PERUKE-MAKER,

At the Sign of the White Peruke, *at the Weſt End of* BALTIMORE-TOWN,

CARRIES on his Buſineſs of WIG-MAKING, as uſual, notwithſtanding the falſe Report ſpread in *November* paſt to his great Prejudice, by ſome evil-minded Perſons, That he had left the Province. This is therefore to acquaint the Public, that he has a great Parcel of choice *Engliſh* HAIRS, and will furniſh thoſe Gentlemen, who have beſpoke Wigs of him, in different Parts of the Country, as ſoon as he can poſſibly get them done; and (having left off the Shaving Buſineſs of the Town) will make Wigs of any Sort with all poſſible Care and Diſpatch, for any Gentlemen who may Favour with their Cuſtom,

Their humble Servant,

THOMAS WARD.

TAKEN up at the Mouth of *Magothy* River, by *Samuel Todd*, a Pettiauger, about 22½ Feet long, and two Feet wide, has Rudder Irons, an Iron Hoop on her Stern, and a ſmall platted Rope for a Painter.

The Owner may have it again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Henry Harriſon*, junior, in *Calvert* County, near the Rev. Mr. *Williamſon*'s Church, taken up as a Stray, a Black Horſe Colt, branded with a C, and has a Blaze in his Face; but is neither dock'd nor cut.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is in the Poſſeſſion of *Arthur Charlton*, in *Frederick-Town*, taken up as a Stray, a middle-ſiz'd Black Horſe, branded on the off Buttock with HM (in a Piece), has a long Tail, ſome Saddle Spots, and had a ſmall Bell on.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Thomas Richardſon*, near Mr. *Snowden*'s Iron-Works, taken up as a Stray, a ſmall Dark Bay Mare, branded on the near Shoulder with ſomething like an M, has two Saddle Spots on her Back, ſome white Hairs on her off Buttock, and her hind Feet are white.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is in the Poſſeſſion of *Paul Woolfe*, living near *Little-Pipe-Creek*, in *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a ſmall Black Mare about four Years old, has a long Tail, but no Brand to be ſeen.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is in the Poſſeſſion of *Paul Woolfe*, living near *Little-Pipe-Creek*, in *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a light Grey Mare about ten Years old, branded on the near Buttock C, and a blotted Brand on the near Shoulder.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

A SOBER MAN, that has no Family, and underſtands the TANNING and CURRYING BUSINESS, may meet with good Encouragement, by being taken into a convenient Tan-Yard, either as a Partner, or on Wages, by applying to *Thomas Hyde*, in *Annapolis*.

Alexandria, January 16, 1757.

WANTED,

A SLOOP or SCHOONER, (rather the latter) that will carry about 4000 Buſhels of Grain. We would not chooſe her to be above a Year old. Or, we would willingly purchaſe a HULL now on the Stocks, and near finiſhed.

Any Perſon having ſuch to Diſpoſe of may apply to

CARLYLE *and* DALTON.

WANTED,

A SOBER, honeſt, ſingle MAN, who underſtands Writing, and ſomething of Accounts, who can ſet a Table genteelly, and wait on Gentlemen, in a Houſe. Such an One may hear of good Encouragement by enquiring of the Printer hereof.

Alexandria, January 15, 1757.

A PERSON that underſtands MINING, and will produce Credentials of his Capacity and Integrity, may meet with Employ in a Copper-Mine, by Application to

WILLIAM RAMSAY.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the ANNE-GALLEY, *Capt.* HAMILTON, *and to be ſold by the Subſcribers, at their Stores, at* Upper-Marlborough *and* Bladenſburg,

A CHOICE Aſſortment of *European* and *Eaſt-India* GOODS; for Bills of Exchange, Caſh, or Tobacco.

ALEXANDER *and* ANDREW SYMMER.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the 16th Day of February,

THE Subſcriber's Negroes, Cattle, Horſes, Sheep, Hogs, Corn, and Houſhold Goods.

WILLIAM GRIFFITH.

Baltimore-Town, January 10, 1757.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Brigantine DISTANCE, *from* SOUTHAMPTON, *now lying in the North-Weſt Branch of* Patapſco *River*,

A LARGE Parcel of Choice Fine SALT, to be ſold, Wholeſale or Retail, for Sterling, Currency, or Tobacco, by

CHAMIER *and* CARNAN.

PERSONS of both Sexes, from Ten Years of Age, and upwards, who never Wrote before, are Taught to Write a good legible Hand in Six Weeks, at One Hour *per* Day; likewiſe, thoſe who Write but indifferently, may have their Hands greatly Improved, and brought to a neat, genteel, agreeable Form, in the above Space of Time;

By Mr. WILLIAM ELPHINSTONE,

at Mr. *Reynolds*'s, oppoſite to the Church, in *Annapolis*;

Where Specimens of Perſons Writing, in the above Time, may be ſeen.

John Anderſon,

CABINET-MAKER,

Who formerly kept TAVERN *on the Hill near the Court-Houſe, in* ANNAPOLIS,

IS removed to a new and commodious Houſe, next Door to Mr. *Middleton*'s at the Head of the DOCK, where he now KEEPS TAVERN; and all Gentlemen may be accommodated with good Proviſions, the beſt of Liquors, good Rooms, Beds, Attendance, *&c. &c.*

*** Said *Anderſon* carries on his Buſineſs of CABINET-MAKING as uſual.

He begs Leave to acquaint his Cuſtomers, and Gentlemen Strangers, that he has not, nor has had, the *Small-Pox* in his Houſe, nor has not any one in it liable to that Diſtemper.

JOHN ANDERSON.

N. B. Having plenty of good Rooms, he will take in Boarders by the Week, Month or Year, at reaſonable Rates.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

A TRACT of LAND, ſituate about 3 Miles from *Annapolis*, on the North Side of *Severn*, containing 673 Acres, having a fine Branch running thro' it for near a Mile, very fit for Meadow Land, and about 200 of it good Wood Land. There is on the Plantation a good Dwelling-Houſe, built on a riſing Ground, with four Rooms on a Floor, a Barn, Stable, Smoke Houſe, Hen Houſe, *&c.* a very good Garden, paled Yard, and a good ſtoned Well; and a very good Orchard: The Title is indiſputable.

The Purchaſer may have Time for Payment of Part of the Purchaſe-Money, on giving Security, if required. For Terms apply to

JOHN CAMPBELL.

N. B. The Purchaſer may likewiſe be ſupply'd with Stock of all Kinds, and Plantation Utenſils.

Likewiſe to be Sold by ſaid *Campbell* a Houſe and Lot in *Annapolis*, near to *Severn* Ferry, where he lately lived, with a good Cellar, Kitchen, Smoke Houſe, Stable, Hen Houſe, and Garden.

JOHN BENNETT, in ANNAPOLIS, ſells all Sorts of manufactured TOBACCO, in ſmall or large Quantities.

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Mr. *John Brown* Chair maker *Sant Mergt* County *Maryland* to the care of captn *James Sumer-ſide*	V.	1/3
Mr. *Alexander Cockrun, Charles-Town,*	P.	1/3
Mr. *Jonathan Gibſon,* Talbot County,	P.	1/7
Mr. *William Hitchman,* Cecil County,	P.	3/0
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